

# I. In the Specification

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 13 as follows:

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the detector 10 taken from the left side. A proximal end of the shutter assembly 90 is mounted to the cylinder 80 to enable communication between the sensor 60 and the switch 100. The shutter assembly extends from the cylinder 80 to the switch 100. When the distal end of the shutter assembly 92 is raised, the switch 100 provides power to the connector is removed. Similarly, when the distal end of the shutter assembly 92 is lowered and received by a blade 110 the switch 100 provides power to the connector is removed. Movement of the shutter assembly 90 is in response to ~~downward~~ movement of the sensor 60, which may be caused by movement of the card or connector. The lower end 64 of the sensor is in communication with a spring 120. A downward vertical movement of the sensor 60 is resisted by the tension in the spring 120 that presses against the lower surface of the sensor 64. The spring 120 holds the sensor 60 in tension. When an object in contact with the exposed portion of the sensor 60 moves, the sensor 60 responds accordingly. Fig. 5 illustrates the motion of the sensor 60 and the corresponding motion of the shutter assembly 90. Motion of the card causes ~~downward~~ motion of the sensor 60, which causes the teeth 62 of the sensor 60 to mesh with the teeth 82 of the cylinder 80, and forces rotation of the cylinder 82 about its shaft 84. Rotation of the cylinder causes vertical motion of the shutter assembly 90. If a card is in the process of being placed in the connector, the sensor 60 is depressed and the shutter assembly 90 is raised from the blade 110 and the switch allows power to be provided to the connector. Once the shutter assembly reaches the top side 22 of the housing 20, or another stop element, further movement of the sensor 60 slips past the shutter assembly 90. The interface of the sensor 60 and the cylinder 80 is uni-directional. The slip element subsequent to activation of the sensor enables the sensor 60 to be relatively tolerant of the space between the base 40 and the surface of the object whose motion is being detected. Similarly, if the card moves in any direction and causes the sensor 60 to move, the shutter assembly 90 is raised from lowered into the blade 110 and power to the connector is disconnected. Accordingly, the process of raising and lowering the shutter assembly 90 controls the provision of power to the connector.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 1 as follows:

The detector 10 illustrates the use of an optical switch 100 positioned between the blades 110. The optical switch 100 is connected to the computer card by a wire or contacts on the bottom of the housing 20. When the card is placed in the connector, the shutter assembly 90 ~~rests between~~ is raised out of the blades 110. This enables the optical switch 100 to send a light beam to the power supply of the connector. When the shutter assembly 90 is lowered into ~~raised out of~~ the blades 110, the shutter assembly 90 breaks the light beam and power to the connector is removed. Accordingly, the use of the optical switch 100 enables the shutter assembly 90 to control the provision of power to the connector of the computer card.